

TERMS:
One year delivered in city by carrier.....\$9.00
Three months, if paid in advance..... 6.00
Six months, if paid in advance..... 7.50
Facts of rate at same rate.

JOE PRINTING.
Book and every description of Commercial and
Law printing in the best manner at Gazette Job
rooms.

Entered at the Post Office at Janesville, Wis., as
second-class matter.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A National Convention of the Republican party
will meet at Chicago, Wednesday, the 24 day
of June next, for the nomination of candidates to
be supported for President and Vice President at
the next election.

Republicans, and all who will co-operate with
them in supporting the nominee of the party, are
invited to choose two delegates from each
Congressional District, four at large from each
State, two from each Territory, and two from
the District of Columbia, to represent them in
the Convention.

J. D. CAMERON, Chairman.
THOMAS B. KEOGH, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

ROOMS OF THE
REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.
MILWAUKEE, February 12, 1880.

A State Convention of delegates representing
the Republican party of Wisconsin, and of all
who will co-operate with them in supporting the
nominee of the party, is hereby called to meet
at the Capitol in Madison, at twelve o'clock M.,
on Wednesday, May 5th, 1880, for the purpose of
placing in nomination an electoral ticket of ten
electors to be supported by the party at the next
Presidential election, and also to select twenty
delegates, (two from each Congressional District
and four from the State at large), to represent the
Republican party of Wisconsin in the National
Republican Convention, which is called to meet
at Chicago on the 24 day of June, A. D. 1880, and
to transact such other business as may be deemed
necessary.

Each Senate and Assembly District is entitled
to two delegates in the Convention.

R. H. BAKER, Chairman,
CHAS. LUTHER,
J. W. CAMERON,
J. H. KETTER,
J. H. KETTER,
P. L. SPUNKER, Jr.,
J. H. WAGONER,
E. BOWEN,
J. E. ELLIOTT,
L. F. FRIEST,

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

A Republican Senatorial Convention of the
Seventeenth Senatorial District, comprising the
county of Rock, is hereby called to meet at the
Court House, in the city of Janesville, on the 23rd
day of May, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, to
appoint two Senatorial Delegates to attend the
State Convention, to be held at Madison, Wednes-
day, May 5th, 1880. Each of the towns will be
entitled to the same number of delegates as in
the County Convention.

J. R. BENNETT, Ch'n.
S. F. MERRILL,
I. M. BENNETT,
S. S. YOUNG,
W. H. TRIPP,
Assembly Dist. Committee.

ASSEMBLY CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention for the First Assem-
bly District will be held at the Footville house,
Footville, Friday, April 24th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
for the purpose of electing two delegates to rep-
resent said district in the State Convention, to be
held May 5th. The Convention will be composed
of the usual number of delegates.

L. A. HOKIE,
H. F. ROBERT,
HENRY AUSTIN,
Assembly Dist. Committee.

SECOND DISTRICT.

A Republican Convention of the Second As-
sembly District in the county of Rock, composed
of the city of Janesville and the towns of Janes-
ville and Rock, is hereby called to meet at the
Common Council room in the city of Janesville,
on Saturday, May 1st, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the
purpose of electing delegates to the State Con-
vention to be held at Madison, May 5th.

S. B. SMITH,
S. TRULSON,
J. W. BATES,
F. KIMBALL,
N. E. BENNETT,
WARNER TRIPP,
SILAS WARD,
Committee.

There is a good deal of politics to be
square such in this country.

It now appears that Mr. Tilden will have
use for his 500 rooms at Cincinnati.

If Tilden needed seven more mules in
1876, how many will he want in 1880?

Certain Democratic aspirants for Presi-
dent are paralyzed at the "corps" of the
Sage of Gramercy.

All the reform element in the Democratic
party is embodied in Tilden, Garcelon,
Felton and Pillsbury. It is a pity all of
them could not get on the Democratic ticket.

Tilden would give about two millions,
possibly three, if he could get a twist on the
two-third rule. That is the only thing
he has so far failed to get under his
thumb.

The end has been reached in the case of
Denis Kearney, and the Superior Court
has decided that it can not review its own
action, and therefore Kearney must serve
out his sentence in the House of Correc-
tion. If Denis is an apt scholar, six
months in the House of Correction will
prove a valuable lesson to him.

The latest advices from San Francisco
say there is a prospect that Mayor
Khalloch will be arrested for complicity in
the murder of Charles De Young, on Fri-
day night. Detectives have been em-
ployed to make a secret investigation, and
it is claimed that a sufficient amount of evi-
dence has been obtained to warrant the
arrest of the Mayor. The father and son
were seen together opposite De Young's
house two or three times on the day of the
assassination when they held a conference
in a negro resort.

The name of Mr. J. B. Cassaday, of this
city, is being prominently mentioned as a
delegate to the Republican National Con-
vention. We know of no man in the First
Congressional District, who would honor
that position more than he. He is one of
the ablest representative men we have in
the State, and his sound Republican ideas,
his unerring judgment, his strong personal
influence, and the force of his expression in
speech, well fit him for one of the delegates
from this Congressional District. His in-
fluence would not only be felt in the dele-

THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 24

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1880.

NUMBER 42

gation, but his counsel would be salutary
and timely, and beside that he would rep-
resent the Republican sentiment of the
District.

TRE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO.

One of the most remarkable differences
in sentiment that can possibly exist be-
tween individuals on the Southern ques-
tion, is that which we find between Gen-
eral Grant and the leaders of the class that
support him for the third term. There is a
strangeness about it that perplexes a
good many, and the fact is apparent that
some one is wrong, for both can not be
right. Those who have followed General
Grant pretty closely in his speeches from
Galveston to Cairo, have noticed that he
has spoken in terms of exceeding kind-
ness toward the South. The manner in
which he was entertained by the Southern
people drew from him royal words of encour-
agement and good will. He praised them for their thrift and
industry, and congratulated them that
peace had been established and sectional-
ism wiped out. He assured them that they
were on the highway to still further pros-
perity, and that the memories of the deadly
conflict were passing away. It was very
natural that General Grant should feel like
delivering himself in this strain amid the
cheers of the multitude, the roar of can-
non, the vast display of flags, expressions
of good will, grand banquets and all that.

But the grave question is, "who is right
and who is wrong in regard to the condition
of things in the South?" General Grant's
chief supporters in the North, differ as
widely from him in regard to the political
situation in the South, as do the Democrats
and the Republicans. On the 15th of
April, 1880, General Banks said in a speech
at Worcester, that "we can not expect that
loyalty to our institutions from the Southern
people, which they promised." On the
15th of April, 1880, General Grant said in
his reception speech at Little Rock, Ar-
kansas, that, "I saw that the feelings of the
past were gone. I have noticed that
sectionalism is passing away."

On the 15th of April, ex-Secretary
Boutwell, said in a speech at Worcester,
"We have four millions of black fellow-
citizens in the South utterly deprived of
their political and civil rights; and, "but
left by us they have no hope but civil
and political degradation and continued tri-
umph of the old slave-holding aristocracy
over their destinies and fortunes." On the
17th of April, General Grant said at
Bloomington, "the Union flag floated over
us everywhere, (in the South) and the eyes
of the people are as familiar with its color
as yours, and look upon it as guaranteeing
to all the rights and privileges of a free
people, without regard to color, race, or
previous condition of servitude."

On the 16th of April, General Logan
said at Chicago, "Until this Government
shall protect its citizens in their constitu-
tional rights, it fails to perform that duty
that belongs to a Government to be per-
formed toward its citizens." But on the
17th of April, General Grant said at
Bloomington, "We have no reason to
doubt that those who wore the gray will
fulfill all they have promised in loyalty to
the flag and the Nation."

GOLD IN WISCONSIN.

Several weeks ago the Gazette made
mention of the fact that a member of the
Legislature had discovered gold and silver
upon lands owned by him in the Northern
part of the State, and that an assay of the
ore showed that the yield of gold and sil-
ver was remarkably good. Since that time
work has been carried on in that portion
of the State and new discoveries have been
made and the result is exceedingly en-
couraging. A dispatch from Ashland
says the people there have been very much
excited over the result of the assay
of the quartz obtained from the
shaft of the mines at Silver Creek. This
is about eighteen miles from Ashland,
and three miles from the track of the Wiscon-
sin Central railway. The sand from
Silver Creek shafts does not as yet
indicate gold, but the quartz shows "an
astounding large per cent. of gold."

General Paine has been sent from the
East by capitalists, and he has begun the
work of investigation. He is confident in
his own mind that the gold and silver
deposits in that section of the State will
prove the richest that have been discovered
in the United States. To be sure many
will regard this sensational talk on the
part of General Paine, for the purpose of
working up a boom for Silver
Creek; but the people who
live there are confident that there are
immense riches buried in that part of
Wisconsin, and that some day, and that
quite early, they will be brought to light.
At the present time, most of the land in
that section belongs to the government,
and the gold and silver excitement caused
over 800 acres to be taken in one day last
week.

Hon. Sam. S. Fifield, of Ashland, was in
Milwaukee last Saturday, and in an in-
terview with a newspaper reporter, said, "the
half had not been told," about the
gold and silver mines in his country. He
is confident that there is a rich future for

Ashland county. Mr. James Barker, of the
Wisconsin Central railway, has been at
Brunswick Creek, where gold and
silver have been discovered, and his story
does not materially differ from reports al-
ready received from there. Three shafts
eight feet square and seventy feet deep
have already been sunk, and the quartz
struck by each shaft, has been found to be
"extremely rich in silver and gold." Mr.
Barker is also authority for the statement
that an assay of the quartz discovered by
these shafts, is so rich that the silver in it
will pay for the washing, thus leaving the
gold as a clear profit. For fear that there
might not be any doubts regarding the
genuineness of the gold dust, and to satisfy
themselves that there had been no
"salting" done, several persons went to the
mines in the night, and "burrowed into the
sand for some distance in order to get
samples that were not salted," and samples
thus obtained showed that gold dust was
in each of them.

These reports will be received with con-
siderable caution by a sober-minded
public, but nevertheless there will be a
rush to Silver Creek and Brunswick
Creek, the scenes of the excitement. In-
toxicated by such dazzling reports, many
will hasten to the "gold fields of Wiscon-
sin," and will probably be disappointed.
There is no doubt that gold and silver ex-
ists in the Northern part of this State.
Evidences of these metals have been found
before, and these recent reports will
confirm previous stories on the subject.
But it will cost much time and a vast
amount of money to successfully work the
mines. For these reasons those who go to
Brunswick Creek and expect to make a
fortune in a single summer, or to organize
a stock company and then sell out for a
million, will probably have some unhappy
experiences.

THE BRIBERS.

HARRISBURG, April 25—W. H. Kemble
and Charles B. Salter, two of the five legis-
lative bribers to be sentenced to-morrow,
arrived late to-night. Kemble was ac-
companied by his wife and daughter. It
is stated that Mrs. Kemble proposes to re-
main with her husband in prison until the
expiration of his sentence. All the bribers
are expected by noon to-morrow when the
judgment of the court will be pro-
nounced.

PARDONED.

ST. PAUL, April 25—The pardon issued
by President Hayes to S. V. It. Sherwood,
confined in our county jail under sentence
of six months for the embezzlement of
government funds, while postmaster at
Braintree, was received Saturday. Sher-
wood's delinquency was \$2,900. His
sentence of six months was dated October
17, and also included a fine of \$181, which
he is relieved from paying by his pardon
as well as thirty days' remaining of his
term of imprisonment. The pardon gives
very general satisfaction, as, while the
shortage in his office was proved, his
previous character and the circumstances
connected with the affair satisfied all who
investigated the case that he himself neither
embezzled the money nor in any way
profited from the funds taken.

PROF. SEARING.

ST. PAUL, April 24—Prof. Edward Sear-
ing, late Superintendent of Public Instruc-
tion of Wisconsin, has accepted an appoint-
ment as principal of the normal school at
Mankato.

The Churches and Sects of New York City.

From the New York Times.
It is said that there are at present 497
churches, chapels and missions of all de-
nominations in this metropolis—a gain of
nearly eight in the last ten years. Of these
churches and the like 402 are set down as
Protestant, with accommodations for 285,-
000 persons. The Episcopalians have the
most of the Protestant churches—eighty-
eight, with 52,896 sittings. The Presbyterians
have sixty-nine churches, with 43,341 sit-
tings. The Methodists have sixty-one
churches, with 30,766 sittings. The Baptists
have forty-eight churches, with 26,912
sittings. The Reformed Dutch have
twenty-eight churches, with 14,936 sittings;
the Lutherans have twenty-three churches
with 8,591 sittings. The Roman
Catholics have fifty-seven churches,
with 71,754 sittings, the largest
number of any sect in the city. As it is
estimated that the present population of
New York proper is 1,250,000, of all
1,300,000 more than three-quarters of
the inhabitants could get into church if
they should want to. But they do not
want to, obviously. If they did, plenty
of accommodation would be pretty sure
to be furnished. It is asserted that not
much over half the seating
capacity of the city churches
is generally needed. Many of the churches
are never half full, except on special oc-
casions. Only the Roman Catholic edifi-
ces are likely to be thronged at any time.
This is not a church going town. The
working classes, outside of the Irish and
a few Germans, do not usually attend
church; and there are a great many edu-
cated Americans who invariably stay at
home on Sundays.

A New Puzzle With Words.

From the Boston Traveller, April 21.
Students at the Institute of Technology
have designed a rival to the Gem puzzle,
which is beginning to excite considerable
interest about town. Given two words of
an equal number of letters, the problem is
to change one to the other by altering one
letter at a time of the first so as to make
a legitimate English word, containing the
alterations until the desired result is at-
tained. The conditions are that only one
letter shall be altered to form each new
word, and that none but words which can
be found in English dictionaries shall be
used. Here are some examples of the
changes:
East to West—East, vast, vest, West.
Foot to Sky—Foot, out, about, Shoe.
Coy to Cat—Coy, dig, fig, fit, fat, Cat.
Milk to Hash—Milk, mile, mate, hate,
hath, hash.
Road to Rail—Road, root, root, cool,
cool, coal, toll, tail, Rail.
Soup to Fish—Soup, soul, soil, foil, fowl,
fool, foot, coat, coast, cast, fast, Fish.
The game is becoming quite popular in
raided offices as well as in family circles
and at friends, and seems to furnish in-
struction with amusement.

WIND, CRIME, POLITICS.

A Destructive Cyclone Visits Central Illinois, Saturday Night.

Destroying Immense Amount of Property in Green, Christian and Sangamon Counties.

Besides Killing a Dozen or More People in its Path.

Something More About the Killoch-De Young Tragedy in San Francisco.

Probability that the President Will Veto the Army Bill.

The Progress of the Investigation of the Whittaker Case at West Point.

The Cleveland Colored People Express their Sympathy for Whittaker.

General Grant Will Visit Chicago and Springfield this Week.

The Annual Reunion of the Old Settlers of Racine County.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

THE STORM.

A Destructive Cyclone Visits Central Illinois—Terrible Loss of Life and Property.

CARLEVILLE, Ill., April 25—Additional
particulars of the great cyclone that
passed near this city last night show that
it carried destruction in its pathway. It
was a half-mile wide.

The latest news received indicates that
great loss has befallen the residents of Medo-
ra, Rockbridge and Chesterfield, and the
farms in their vicinity. Houses and barns
were scattered to the four
winds. The loss of life
cannot be ascertained fully. One woman
was instantly killed and four others were
injured and may die from their injuries.
Some narrow escapes are reported. The
storm has done damage that will amount
to thousands of dollars. Full accounts
will be received from the destroyed dis-
tricts to-morrow.

THE TRAGEDY.

The Killing of De Young the Result of Conspiracy by the Killochs.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24—The Chroni-
cle to-morrow will publish an account,
which it has also given for publication to
the Call and Alta, to the following effect:
Dr. H. H. Thrall, residing at 118 Geary
street, his wife and daughter, have made
statements to a Chronicle reporter that on
the evenings of last Wednesday and Thurs-
day two men, believed by them to be the
Rev. I. S. Killoch and his son, visited the
house opposite their residence in a mys-
terious way, remaining there some time;
that last evening they again went to that
house together just before the shooting of
Charles De Young. Shortly after 8 o'clock
Dr. Thrall went to a neighboring drug-
store and there heard of the
murder. Meantime two boys came
running to the opposite house,
were admitted, and the lights in the
house were extinguished. The house was
soon after re-lighted, and so remained till a
much later hour than usual. During the
time of the men supposed to be Killoch
and his son, just before the shooting, their
motions were partly visible through a
window, and they seemed to be conduct-
ing themselves in an excited manner;
when, later, a Chronicle reporter, passing
the house, saw Killoch's colored servant
standing on the steps, and a few minutes
later a cab came up containing City At-
torney Dunn, ex-Deputy Sheriff Clayton,
and a young man unknown. The two lat-
ter entered the house, soon after came out,
entered the cab, and drove in the direction
of the City Hall.

The Chronicle people profess to believe
these movements, coupled with sundry
minor circumstances, indicate that the
killing of De Young was the result of a
conspiracy between Killoch and his son.

This evening a Call reporter drove to
Mayor Killoch's residence, and on alight-
ing he was confronted by half a dozen men,
who demanded to know his name and
business. He informed them, and said:
"What are you doing here? Are you
expecting Mike DeYoung to assassinate
Killoch?"

"That's just what we are looking for,"
replied the men.
On effecting communication with those
in the house, the reporter was informed
that the Mayor was asleep and they would
not disturb him, when he left without
obtaining any information. To what cred-
ence this story may be entitled is yet to be
learned.

To-day a couple of detectives visited the
house opposite Dr. Thrall's residence, and
found that Mayor Killoch's colored ser-
vant, who said he was ill with rheumatism
was occupying a room in the house. He
was questioned at length but nothing of
importance was elicited, further than that
Killoch and his son had been in the habit
of visiting him during his illness.

SYMPATHY.

CLEVELAND, April 25—A mass-meeting
of colored people was held to-night at the
Erie Street Colored Methodist church to

consider the late outrage committed on
Cadet Whittaker at West Point. The
Rev. T. H. Jackson, pastor of the church,
delivered an address, in which he recounted
the numerous insults heaped upon the
colored people, and exhorted them to unite
and resist such outrages by every legal
means. Resolutions were unanimously
adopted denouncing the act as brutal and
cowardly; regarding the imputation of the
deed to Whittaker himself as an attempt to
whitewash the whole affair and an insult
to his manhood; extending sympathy to
Whittaker; expressing confidence in his
honesty; and thanking President Hayes
for assigning District-Attorney Townsend
as an assistant counsel for the unfortunate
Cadet.

WHITTAKER.

The Close of the Second Week of the Investigation.

WEST POINT, April 24—The second
week's inquiry into the Whittaker case
closed to-day with the testimony of
Haight, the milkman, the person to whom
Paul Ryan told the story about three
cadets being at his place the night before
outrage. The testimony of both these
witnesses has been extraordinary, and
concerning the first of them—Ryan him-
self—there is only one opinion. When
Ryan swore to the astounding declaration
that no cadets ever visited his place—a
declaration immediately contradicted by
the cadets themselves, and his own wife
and daughter—he deprived himself of all
credence. No one, therefore, can believe
him now when he denies that three
cadets were at his place the night before
the outrage, and talked of fixing Whit-
taker.

A prominent officer admitted on the day
after Ryan gave his testimony that the
saloon keeper had placed himself in a
position that would justify his arrest for
perjury, and while no action has been
taken as yet the Government authorities
in New York have had the step under
advisement.

As to the milkman Haight, to whom
Ryan told the story on the morning after
the outrage, and who is declared by a half
dozen witnesses to have told it to them,
his evasive and denials have by no means
strengthened the cause of the cadets.
Haight swears that he don't remember
clearly what Ryan did tell him, and is
equally at a loss to know what he told
him. On the other hand, the strange
forward testimony of Squire Square Van
Horn connecting Cadet Burnett, the in-
candescent hero of the tinge scene, with pre-
vious threats against the "black nigger"
Whittaker, has a powerful effect in divert-
ing public attention to a new and more
reasonable theory of the outrage. Finally
two of the strongest points upon which
Whittaker's accusers have relied—the
anonymous letter theory and alleged com-
plicity of Louis Simpson—have broken
completely.

THE ARMY BILL.

Probability of a Veto by the President on Account of a Little Proviso.

WASHINGTON, April 25—The President's
conversation with his friends leads them
to believe that he will veto the Little
Deficiency bill on the ground that the
restriction placed upon the selection and
use of Deputy Marshals at the polls nulli-
fies the National Election laws. The
examination of the restrictive clause in
the Army bill in regard to the use of
troops at the polls has raised the question
whether it does not come fully within the
objections contained in the first veto of the
Army bill passed at the extra session. The
clause in the bill of last year, which the
President signed, was as follows:

"That no money appropriated in this act
be expended for the purpose of the
selection, equipment, or transportation,
or compensation of any portion of the
army of the United States, to be used as a
police force to keep peace at the polls at
any election held within any State."

The clause in the bill just sent to the
President is the same as the above, with
this proviso: "Provided that nothing in
this provision shall be construed to pre-
vent the use of troops to protect against
domestic violence in each of the States on
application of the Legislature thereof or
the Executive when the Legislature can-
not be convened." If the
Army bill is vetoed it will be
on account of the effect of this last proviso.
It is argued that it carries with it, by im-
plication, the declaration that troops can-
not be sent on election days into a State by
the General Government to suppress vio-
lence to protect its property, or execute
the laws of the United States, unless the
Governor or the Legislature makes a re-
quest for them. This view would cause
the President's veto of last year to apply
with full force to the political rider of this
session, taken as a whole. If it had been
first reported that the House
that, as it was passed and signed last
year, and there would be no doubt of its
being approved now; but the addition of
the proviso quoted above is held by many
to entirely change the scope of the clause,
and to so change it as to make it impos-
sible for the President to sign the bill. Until
the full extent of this proviso can be
examined there is a general belief that
the Army bill would be signed as a mat-
ter of course. It is now at least very doubt-
ful.

GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

GALENA, April 25—General Grant will
leave here by a special on Wednesday
morning next, via the Illinois Central and
Northern railroad to Chicago, where he
will remain some three or four days on a
visit to his son, Col. Fred D. Grant. From
Chicago he will go to Springfield, in re-
sponse to an invitation from the State
officials and the most prominent men of
all parties in that city. He will probably
be absent from home a week. Mr. Wash-
burn will leave Galena for Chicago on
Tuesday.

DELEGATES.

JUNEAU, April 24—The several Repub-
lican conventions held here to-day elected
delegates to the State Convention as fol-
lows: The Thirtieth Senatorial District
sends Hon. E. C. McFartridge and Charles P.
Lovell; the former for Grant, the latter
for Washburn. The First Assembly dis-
trict sends Vincent Roberts for Sherman,

and Philip Reinhard for Washburn. The
Third Assembly district sends Prof. A. O.
Wright, and W. T. Rambusch, both for
Washburn. The Second district, with
Monday probably elect Washburn
delegates. A vote taken by the delegates
to the Senatorial District convention on
Presidential preferences showed the fol-
lowing result. Washburn, 10, Grant,
14, and Blaine 5, nominee of Chicago Con-
vention 1.

GOLD FEVER.

The Gold Fever Spreading in Georgia.

ATLANTA, April 24—The gold fever is
spreading, especially in White County.
The Lumsden Bros., at Wacochee, have
taken out 2,700 pennyweights in nuggets
from eighty square feet of earth at a total
cost of \$65. From a pocket thirty inches
square they gathered 212 pennyweights in
small nuggets. Another party that has
struck the same lead took out before they
began to clean up a nugget that weighed
106 pennyweights and several others
not quite so heavy. Great excitement pre-
vails.

OLD SETTLERS.

RACINE, April 25—The annual reunion
of the Racine county Old Settlers' Society
will take place on the 1st day of June next
at the farm of the Hon. Frank E. Hoyt,
near the village of Rochester. The Hon.
Charles E. Dyer, Judge of the United States
District Court, has promised to be present
and deliver the address. For some
years past these reunions have
called out immense throngs of people, and
have been greatly enjoyed. This year
everything points to a grander success than
has ever before been reached. The place
of meeting being near the line of Walworth
county, it is anticipated that the old settlers
of that county will swell the throng and
enthusiasm. There will be music, instru-
mental and vocal, short speeches from
other old settlers, etc. The announcement
that Judge Dyer will deliver the address
will be received with pleasure, as there
are few speakers who so charm an audience.

THOMAS STATION, MINN., Aug. 9, 1879.
Messrs. MORGAN & ALLEN, 59 John St.,
New York City:

Dear Sirs—Last Sabbath I was at Fond
du Lac and called on Mr. W. M. CARL-
TON. I was surprised to find him so much
improved. He told me that your medicine
"Constitution Water" had been the means
of doing it. It has been the belief of every
physician knowing of his case that there
was no help for him.

Yours respectfully,
S. ASHLEY, Jr.,
Agent St. Paul & Duluth R. R.

Is It a Puzzle to Know Where to Get the Best and Nicest Fitting Shoes?

NO PUZZLE AT ALL!

A	Rich	ard	son
and	Bro	keep	the
best	and	finest	stock
in	the	city	and
they	sell	them	cheap
as	they	want	to sell
off	all	their	stock
they	move	into	their
new	store.	You	will
find	them	at pres	ent
on	the	corner	east
of	the	First	Na-
tional	Bank.		

FURNITURE!

Britton & Kimball

Are now receiving their Spring Stock of Goods,
Parlor and Chamber Suits

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES!

THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1880.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rail

Trains at Janesville station.

From Monroe, 8:36 a. m.

From Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1:35 p. m.

From Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4:50 p. m.

From Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 8:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 8:56 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 12:35 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 3:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 6:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 9:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 11:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 10:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 10:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 10:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 10:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 10:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 10:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 10:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 10:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 10:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 10:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 10:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 10:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 10:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 10:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 10:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 10:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 10:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 10:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 10:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 10:50 p. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4:50 a. m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7:50 a. m.

and the transition period which may be termed the "adolescent" period. The child is generally intelligent, and unless educated out, will assuredly find expression independent of school opportunities. To separate boys and girls on promoting the very interest which the separation is intended to prevent; the children begin to acquire false ideas, each sex invests the other with mystical qualities, as they grow older each endeavors to attract the other. Masters are men, misses put on airs, the manners of both are unnatural, their behavior is ridiculous to all but themselves; mutual deceptions follow and after a series of silly flirtations such young men and women marry,—he finds that the adored girl is not an angel of his fancy,—she realizes that the object of her worship is not quite a god. Had such been educated in mixed classes in school and college they would have understood each other's minds, manners and dispositions better. They would have been able to solve the human problem as well as the mathematical, and thus render deceptions useless and the life really different.

All our schools should be mixed schools; our colleges should open their doors to both sexes. The principles of life as they ought to be should be taught with the principles of knowledge. Every teacher should know how to weave them together, inculcate eternal truths, instill honorable motives and develop pure friendships, while imparting instruction even from prosy text books. When educational establishments are so conducted, we expect to see society growing better, more intelligent, more refined, more moral than it is represented to be now by both press and pulpit.

It is to be hoped that the spirit of progress will lead our Board of Education to take a sensible view of this subject, and permit our boys and girls to walk side by side in the primary, grammar and high schools into the wider paths of experience.

B. D. FRASER.

Rest for Headaches.

Dr Day says, in a late lecture: Whatever be the plan of treatment decided upon, rest is the first principle to inculcate in every severe headache. Rest, which the busy man and anxious mother cannot obtain so long as they can manage to keep about, is one of the first remedies for every headache, and we should never cease to enforce it. The brain, when excited, as much needs quiet and repose as a fractured limb or an inflamed eye; it is obvious that the chances of shortening the seizure and arresting the pain will depend on our power to have this carried out effectually. It is a practical lesson to keep steadily in view, in that there may lurk behind a simple headache some lesion of unknown magnitude which may remain stationary if quietude can be maintained. There is a point worth attending to in the treatment of all headaches. See that the head is elevated at night and the pillow hard, for if it be soft the head sinks into it and becomes hot, which with some people is enough to provoke an attack in the morning if sleep has been long and heavy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE!

Britton & Kimball

Are now receiving their Spring Stock of Goods,

Parlor and Chamber Suits

at very low figures. We have just received a fine lot of

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES!

Prices very low.

Velocipedes, Rocking Horses,

Express-Wagons, Doll Carriages, and Toy Carts.

Refrigerators & Ice Chests

the coming season. Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, a great variety. All goods kept in a first class Furniture store can be found at our place at Post Office. Call and see our goods and prices.

UNDERTAKING!

Fourteen years experience; satisfaction guaranteed.

BRITTON & KIMBALL,

NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE.

sepiidwly

CITIZEN COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

—June 11, 1880. George Taggart, George A. Higday, Maria Higday his wife, Adelbert Higday and Lizzie Higday his wife, and George H. Taggart and Lizzie Taggart his wife, plaintiffs, against William F. Higday and Agnes Higday his wife, Minerva Warren, Lavanche E. Higday and Joseph Higday her husband, Charles L. Higday and Gertrude Higday his wife, Theresa A. Young and William Young her husband, Elizabeth Higday, Carrie Higday, Edward P. Higday and Lillian Higday his wife, S. Higday, and Lillian Higday his wife, Albert Higday and Maggie Higday his wife, Joseph Higday and Mary Higday his wife, Albert Higday and David Higday, her husband, Florence Higday, and Arthur Higday, her husband, Lydia E. Todd, and John M. Todd, her husband, E. W. Price, and James Price, her husband, Thompson E. Taggart, Ann B. Tidball, Jennie Huntman and William H. Huntman, her husband, Eliza C. Beebe, and Belle Beebe her husband, defendants. The State of Wisconsin, to the said defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the claim of the complainant of which a copy is herewith served upon you. Said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, the day of January, in said county, on the 15th day of March, 1880.

BENNETT & SALE,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys,

P. O. address, Janesville, Rock County, Wis.

maridoww

CITIZEN COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

—June 11, 1880. William F. Higday, plaintiff, against Lavinia Huse and L. A. Huse his wife, D. H. Huse and Mark Ripley, defendants.

By virtue and in pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale entered in the above entitled action in the Circuit Court for Rock County on the 4th day of February, 1879, in favor of the plaintiff, the said Lavinia Huse and L. A. Huse, and the above named defendant, I shall order for sale and sell at public auction, to-wit: Commencing at the north-west corner of lot eighty-four (84) in Smith and Bailey's addition to Janesville, thence running easterly to the north line of said lot two rods, and thence westerly and parallel with said lot two rods, to the north line of said lot eighty-four (84) running westerly, thence easterly to the place of beginning, and also the north half of lot number eighty-four (84) in Smith & Bailey's addition to Janesville as in recorded plat thereof, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment and interest and costs of sale and as may be sold separately without material injury to the parties in interest. —Dated April 12th, 1880.

J. J. COMSTOCK,

Sheriff of Rock County, Wisconsin.

CASSADY & CALVERT, Pls. Attys.

P. O. Address, Janesville, Rock County, Wis.

apridoww

For Sale

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE

Blank Notices of all kinds, District School Meets

ings, Notices of all kinds, District School Meets

ings, Notices of all kinds, District School Meets

ings, Notices of all kinds, District School Meets

ings, Notices of all kinds, District School Meets

ings, Notices of all kinds, District School Meets

ings, Notices of all kinds, District School Meets

ings, Notices of all kinds, District School Meets

ings, Notices of all kinds, District School Meets

ings, Notices of all kinds, District School Meets

ings, Notices of all kinds, District School Meets

ings, Notices of all kinds, District School Meets

ings, Notices of all kinds, District School Meets

ings, Notices of all kinds, District School Meets

ings, Notices of all kinds, District School Meets

ings, Notices of all kinds, District School Meets

ings, Notices of all kinds, District School Meets

ings, Notices of all kinds, District School Meets

ings, Notices of all kinds, District School Meets

ings, Notices of all kinds, District School Meets

ings, Notices of all kinds, District School Meets

ings, Notices of all kinds, District School Meets

ings, Notices of all kinds, District School Meets

Received To-day, the Largest Stock
OF
ARTIST MATERIALS
EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY. LADIES ARE INVITED TO CALL
AND SEE SAME.

Plants and Flowers Thursday Morn-
ing at 10 O'clock.
HEIMSTREET'S,

Benson's Caprine Porous Plaster.
The only Improvement ever made on the common Porous Plaster.
Over 2000 Druggists have signed a paper stating that
BENSON'S CAPRINE POROUS PLASTER
are superior to all other plasters.

PRICE 25 CENTS. SEABURY & JOHNSON, Pharmaceutical Chemists.

Just Received
TEN PIECES OF NEW
NOVELTIES!
IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
SPRING CLOAKINGS!
10 Dozen LADIES' FICHUS

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.

50 Pieces Point Languedoc, Madras
Point and Point D' Espagne

LACES!
Just Received, something new and elegant.

ALSO FIFTY PIECES OF
The Celebrated MERRIMAC W PRINTS

IN NEW SPRING COLORS.
SMITH & BOSTWICK.

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

THE GREAT CONNECTING LINE
Between the principal towns and cities of Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the Territory of Dakota and the New Northwest.

ITS PRESENT TERMINAL POINTS:
Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, Oshkosh, Rock Island, Davenport, St. Paul, Minneapolis, —Ortonville, Minn.—Running Water, Mitchell and Flandreau, D. T.

Its Road-Bed, Superstructure and Equipments combine all modern improvements, and are perfect in every particular.

The only line running its own elegant Sleeping and Parlor Cars under the direct management and control of the Railway Company.

QUICK TIME AND LOW RATES.

S. S. MERRILL, Gen'l Manager. W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen'l Superintendent. A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent. J. H. PAGE, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE!
WEBB & HALL,
WOULD INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF
STEM AND KEY WIND WATCHES!

Including the celebrated Water Proof Watch. Our stock of Fine Jewelry, Solid Silver and Silver Plated Ware is unusually large, and notwithstanding the increase in cost of goods, we are selling at very low prices. Would be pleased to show the goods.

Cor. Main and Milwaukee Streets.

Opened this Day
WINGATE'S
Immense Stock of
New Prints!
CHEAP.
NO. 6 EAST MILWAUKEE ST.

WE ALWAYS KEEP IN STOCK
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF TOILET GOODS
Including Face Powders and Lotions, Tooth Pastes and Powders, Handkerchief Extracts and Cologne, genuine English and French Tooth and Hair Brushes, wire Hair Brushes, etc. We also keep
ALL THE PATENT MEDICINES!
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
SHOULDER BRACES!
and every thing usually kept in a well assorted Drug Stock. We invite a comparison of prices and quality of goods.

The Finest Coal Heating Stoves
Ever Placed on the Market, and
The Cheapest Cook Stoves
The Celebrated
MILLS' RANGE
Its Equal is Not Made.
The Kelly Steel Barbed Wire now reduced to 12 1/2 cents per pound.
W. S. BENNETT & CO.,
WEST MILWAUKEE STREET, JANESVILLE.

SAY
Tooth brushes Very Cheap.
We have now a very large assortment of "London made" Tooth Brushes.
They are manufactured of choicest selection of bristles, which are securely and carefully drawn with the best white wire, making them the most durable as well as the very best brush in the market.
PRENTICE & EVENSON,
Druggists, opposite Post-office, Janesville, Wis.

AT LAST THE BOOM
Has Struck CROCKERY and it has advanced, but fortunately we laid in a large stock of Maddock's goods before the rise, and propose to sell at the old prices for the present. Also just received, some novelties in Baby Carriages, which are pretty and cheap. Also some of the famous Blue Ware in Tea Sets of 56 pieces for \$6; in Toilet sets, \$5.50. New Saucer Egg Cups and many novelties in Glassware, Majolica, Marbled and other goods. A large stock of Silverware, Cutlery, Bird Cages, &c., bought before the rise at WIRE & LUMBER CROCKERY STORE, Main St., Janesville, Wis.

T. LEECH
Is Selling the Best Cor-
set in America for 50c.
He is Selling Dry Goods
Cheaper than any other
house in the City.

USE
TOLU
ROCK AND RYE
TRADE MARK

SURE CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, And ALL DISEASES of the Throat and Lungs.
Put up in Quart Size Bottles for Family Use.

CAUTION. DON'T BE DECEIVED by unprincipled dealers who try to palm off upon you Rock and Rye in place of our TOLU ROCK AND RYE, which is the only MEDICATED article made, the GENUINE having GOVERNMENT STAMP on each bottle.

MISCELLANEOUS.
THE
Admiration
OF THE
WORLD.
A NOTABLE EVENT!
Mrs. S. A. Allen's
HAIR RESTORER
IS PERFECTION.
A Noble Record; near Half a Century!
Established 1832. Improved 1879.
The nature of the great improvement is in wonderful life-giving properties to faded or falling hair, and MORE QUICKLY CHANGING GRAY OR WHITE HAIR to its natural youthful COLOR and BEAUTY.
IT IS NOT A DYE.
It requires only a few applications to restore gray hair to its youthful color and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. DANDRUFF is quickly and permanently removed.
Sold by all Druggists, \$1.25 per Bottle.
MANUFACTURERS AND SALESMEN:
114 & 116 Southampton Row, London, England.
37 Boulevard Hausmann, Paris, Fr.
35 Barclay St. & 40 Park Place, N. Y.
2200 Broadway, New York.

JANESVILLE
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Q. O. SUTHERLAND, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Office and Residence No. 3 Franklin Street, (Opp

